

proof corvettes, of about 10 to 12 heavy guns each, and of a moderate draught of water, with high speed.

With such a fleet we can uphold the honor of our flag, and meet any fleet that can be brought against us.

For the service in foreign countries, to protect the commerce of our own country and to harass that of the enemy, we ought to have about 20 to 30 50-gun frigates, not case—, and as many sloops, of 14 to 24 guns, of the highest speed obtainable, so that they may be enabled to strike unexpected blows and to evade their iron-clad adversaries, which never will obtain the same high speed at sea as can be given to them.

In my opinion, wooden ships (uncased) will never be entirely done away with. The same opinion is fast gaining ground in Europe, and our own present war has offered us hundreds of examples how effectively wooden ships can be used in warfare, notwithstanding the destructive effects of modern artillery. No time should be lost by our Government in creating a powerful fleet, fit to cruise in all the seas of the globe.

Your readers are well aware that I have urged this, from no selfish motives, repeatedly. With such quantities of the most superior iron in the world as Pennsylvania affords, with such facilities, and under such conditions, as to quality, dimension and durability, to that of any other nation, combining these with the highest talent which we undoubtedly possess, we should not close our labors until we have constructed the most powerful navy in the world. Then and not till then, shall we be respected by all nations. Hoping this may be speedily accomplished, I am, dear sir, yours truly,  
DONALD McKAY.

## THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.



Articles for publication in this paper must be handed in Wednesday forenoon, or earlier, to secure their insertion the same week.

The exciting news of the week is the elections. Elections have been held in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kentucky. In Massachusetts Gov. Andrew is re-elected and Charles Sumner will undoubtedly be returned to the U. S. senate. In New York, Ben Wood, the notorious lottery swindler, and Fernando Wood, who is brother, a still more notorious rascal, are both elected to Congress as Democrats, and opposed to the administration. New York city has gone strong peace Democratic, and although the returns from the country may turn the scale, yet there are fears that Seymour is elected governor. This simply shows that New York city prefers the rebels to the Unionists, but we are somewhat surprised that the preference should be so marked. New Jersey has also gone Democratic, but Michigan, Illinois and Missouri have probably gone Republican.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell, the astronomer, or "old Stars," as he was called by the soldiers, died of yellow fever, in South Carolina, aged 52. He was one of the first to offer his services to the country, and he was a brave and efficient officer.

The army of the Potomac is advancing slowly but surely. The new Vermont brigade has left Capitol Hill and gone into Virginia. At last accounts the boys were encamped back of Arlington heights, some five miles from Washington.

### Major Generals.

New York gives eleven major generals to the war. Of these five were born in and appointed from that state. Two claim the old Bay state as their birth-place, and one is a native of New Hampshire. Gen. Curtis, born in New York, was appointed from Iowa.

Massachusetts gives seven major generals to the war, of whom only one was born in and appointed from her.

Ohio has nine major generals in the field, six of whom are natives of her soil. U. S. Grant, appointed from Illinois, is Ohio born, and so is D. C. Buell, appointed from Indiana.

Illinois has five major generals, not one of whom was born on her own soil.

Missouri has two major generals, one born in Vermont and the other in Germany.

Rhode Island has one major general, born in Indiana.

Indiana has two double-starred officers—one a native born and the other an Ohioan.

Iowa has one major general, born in New York.

Kentucky gives birth to six major generals, and appoints three of them from her own state.

Virginia gives three major generals and appoints one. Gen. Reno was a native of this state, though he was appointed from Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania gives birth to four major generals and appoints five.

New Hampshire has four major generals in the war, but one of whom was appointed from her. Gens. Dix, Butler, and Fitz John Porter were born in the "Old Granite State."

The District of Columbia appoints two major generals—one born in Maryland and the other in New Hampshire. Gen. Hunter, born in it, was appointed from Illinois.

Maine has one major general, born in Massachusetts.

New Jersey has no major general. The only one she ever had, Gen. Kearney, (dead on the field of honor,) was born in New York.

California sends "fighting Joe" Hooker as her representative in this war. He is a native of Massachusetts.

Michigan appoints Major Gen. Richardson, who is a native of the "Green Mountain State."

Vermont's only native born major general is Wm F. Smith. Ethan A. Hitchcock, appointed from Missouri, and I. B. Richardson from Michigan, are natives of this state.

Connecticut thinks she has smart men enough of her own for major generals, and so

appoints two of her own sons to that position.

South Carolina is represented in the Union army by one major general, appointed from Illinois.

### The Price of Newspapers.

Newspaper publishers all over the country will have to advance in the prices of their papers or suspend. Most of the papers in western New York have advanced their price and publishers of the city dailies are expected soon to follow suit. The reason for this lies in the fact of the great rise in stock, it being fully 30 per cent higher, besides the war taxes. There is no reason why newspaper men should not advance their prices, but every reason why they should. When cottons are a shilling a yard one does not expect the merchant to sell for ten cents; and when white paper is 14 cents a pound, no one should expect the printer to sell it when printed for the same price as when it was 10 cents a pound. Besides the war has cut off nearly all transient advertising, (the life of a paper) and something has also very much reduced the local advertising. There is no other way but that printing must advance in price with other articles of consumption; and even at a considerable advance the country papers will have hard work to keep alive.

### News in Brief.

The Littleton Journal says that a new scythe factory has been built in that village on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire. The factory was built and is owned by Messrs P. H. & G. K. Paddelford and has been leased for a number of years to Messrs Hartshorn & Co., who will commence the manufacture of scythes next spring. The building is 90 feet in length and 30 feet wide, with basements under the end next the river. The roof is of sheet iron, laid directly upon the rafters, and is therefore impervious to sparks which may fall upon it. All the timbers and braces in the interior of the factory are also covered with sheet iron wherever there would be an opportunity for sparks to lodge, thus rendering the inside as secure against fire as possible. The outside of the building is painted with fire proof paint. The lessees, Messrs Charles Hartshorn, Cyrus Eastman, S. A. Edson and Franklin Tilton, are all substantial, thorough-going business men, with ample means to carry on the business to the best advantage.

A few nights since some thieves took about 50 pounds of pork from a cellar in Stanstead, in their haste to get away, they dropped a pocket-book containing fifty dollars. Surely, "the way of the transgressor is hard" when he pays one dollar a pound for pork.

Mrs. Cobleigh, of Littleton, N. H., was thrown from a wagon on the 28th ult., by the horse running away, and was quite seriously injured. Fortunately no bones were broken, and to all appearance no internal injury sustained.

The Gov. Gen. of Canada has appointed Tuesday the 4th of December a day of thanksgiving for the blessings of an abundant harvest and a continuance of peace.

In sending wine, jellies or other liquids for the soldiers, pack the articles by themselves, and not with clothing and the like.

The iron-clad frigate *Chillicothe* made her trial trip from Jeffersonville, Ind., a few days ago, and with very satisfactory results. Her tremendous 11-inch guns were tried with perfect success, and her speed proved to be 8 miles an hour. She is now ready for service.

It is said that more than 15,000 men who received bounties from the city of New York have deserted.

Quite a disturbance was occasioned in Dayton, Ohio, a few days since by the shooting of J. S. Bellmeyer, editor of the *Dayton Empire*, by Henry M. Brown. The cause of the quarrel was the shooting by Bellmeyer of a dog belonging to Brown's boy.

A committee of the citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., appointed to receive Parson Brown-law at the depot, took another man to be the Parson, and the chairman commenced reading an "eloquent address" when he was doubtfully by the stranger remarking that he was not Parson Brown-law but an agent for Hallows's pills! The Parson soon came up and suggested that the delivering of the address be postponed until they reached the hotel.

TO PENN. AGENTS.—Commissioner Boutwell has decided that men prosecuting claims for soldiers must take out license. We think such license costs \$10.

### The 7th and 9th Regiments.

The Rutland Herald says Senator Foot has gone to Washington, by request of Gov. Holbrook, to obtain if possible, the removal of the 7th and 9th Vermont regiments from their present positions. The Indian war in Minnesota being practically over, we suppose the paroled soldiers sent thither, will be brought east again. It is stated that Government has ordered all the troops who were taken prisoners and paroled at Harper's Ferry, and who have since been in camp at Chicago, to return home and remain until exchanged. Rumor says the 9th will come back to Brattleboro to winter. The Brattleboro people have got so accustomed to having one or more regiments of soldiers in their town that we presume the rumor may be true.

### A Good Creed.

Henry O. Kent, Esq., of the Lancaster Republican, having been appointed Colonel of the 17th regiment N. H. Volunteers, has made an arrangement with D. C. Pinkham, Esq., to manage the paper while he is at the war.—Mr. Pinkham in his salutatory defines his position in the following language:—"Politically, we are Republican—in favor of the Union, the war, and all necessary measures to put down the present unholy rebellion, and restore peace and prosperity to a once prosperous, but now bleeding and distracted country.

Religiously, we are liberal: wanting everybody to go to heaven, and believing they will if they deserve to.

Socially, we are in favor of good manners, business habits, a strict attention to one's own business, and a proper care for the families of those who have gone to the war during their absence."

### The November Election.

NEW YORK.

Over two hundred towns heard from show that Wadsworth's majority, outside of New York city and Brooklyn, to be 11,000.—Kings county, including Brooklyn, gives Seymour 6,000 majority. Corning, in the Albany district (democrat) is elected to Congress. Winfield (democrat) is elected in the 11th district. Nelson (democrat) is also elected to Congress. Both Kallbelsch and Odell (democrats) are elected to Congress from Brooklyn. Indications are the state has gone democratic by 15,000 majority.

The following Democratic congressmen are elected in the city: Ben Wood, 3281 majority; Fernando Wood, 4624 majority; Elijah Ward, 2000 majority; J. W. Chandler, 6113 majority; James Brooks, 800 majority; Anson Herrick, 200 majority. Democratic assembly men in New York and Brooklyn are also elected, as well as all the local officers. There is not much question as to the election of Seymour.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Last Tuesday the Old Bay State spoke nobly for freedom, for the government and for the Union. Notwithstanding the so called Democratic party was merged into the mis-called People's party, and thus secured the votes of some deluded men, the result has been a complete Republican victory. From the Boston Journal we make up the following summary:

In 270 towns heard from Wednesday morning, Gov. Andrew has a majority of over 20,000 votes. The towns to be heard from will not change the figures materially. All the Republican members of Congress are elected, except Mr. Rice. This true, unflinching support of the Administration was defeated by only a few votes. His friends thought his election so sure that no extra effort need be made, and the result is Mr. Rice's defeat by about fifty votes. The Republican state ticket is elected. So far as heard from 35 Republican and 5 opposition Senators are elected. The house stands 179 Republicans to 34 opposition. With but one exception all the Republican Councillors are elected.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has undoubtedly gone democratic, electing Parker for governor, and Perry and Steele for Congress, both democrats. The returns from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri are very meagre, and although the probability is that the Republicans have carried these states, the result is uncertain.

AN EXPLANATION.—In alluding to a late article in the *Manchester American*, we spoke of it as being written by James O. Adams, Esq. We had learned that since Mr. Adams' appointment as drafting commissioner of the district, the duties of the office demanded most of his time, and that Mr. Adams was assisting him on his paper; but it was very thoughtless in us to ascribe it to his pen, as S. D. Farnsworth, Esq., is the sole editor and proprietor of the *American*; and a very good paper it is.

### The Vermont Nine Months Regiments.

It will be particularly gratifying to Vermonters to learn that our nine months regiments are to be brigaded together, as was at first stated. They are now all under Col. Blunt of this place, who is acting brigadier general. The junior editor of the *Burlington Free Press*, who is in the 12th regiment, thus writes to his paper about the manner in which the honor was received by the colonel and the brigade:

"We were very much gratified that the honor of commanding the brigade should fall to our colonel, and the receipt of the order was made the occasion for a little demonstration of the esteem and affection which the men of the Twelfth feel, and are always glad to express, for Col. Blunt. Company C, first got the news, just after dark last evening, and turning out, they filed down to the colonel's tent, led by Capt. Page, and gave three cheers for the Vt. 9 months brigade and Colonel Blunt commanding." This called out the colonel, who made one of the little speeches, which he makes so happily, because he attempts nothing high sounding nor expresses unfeignedly the emotions of his heart, and stops when he gets through. He congratulated the men on the brigading of these five fine Vermont Regiments, who he felt sure would live side by side, and fight side by side like true comrades. He explained the order, so far as it affected himself,—that the position of Col. commanding fell to him by virtue of his rank as senior colonel; that it was merely temporary, could last only till a brigadier general should be placed over us, as he trusted a good one soon would be; that it would not take him from his men on the 15th, and that he would not be taken from them except by an imperative call of duty, such as he trusted would not come;—that the kindness and good feeling he had met with from both officers and men of this regiment, was all he could ask and more than he deserved, or could think of without emotion;—that to remain the Colonel of the 12th was the highest honor he desired, and to make the regiment what it could be and should be, was his utmost aspiration. "We have hitherto, my boys," said he, "been the pleasant part of a soldier's life. Thus far we have known little of trial and suffering, and nothing of danger. The rough times are yet to come. When they come we must meet them like men, each doing the very best he knows how to do, for the cause of his country, for the honor of our State, and for the credit of the Twelfth, and looking to God to grant us success. I know I can trust you, and I am proud and happy if you can trust me. I shall try not to disappoint the trust."

### Inhuman Treatment of Soldiers.

Fifteen sick and discharged soldiers of the 7th Vermont, and one of the 14th Maine, represent, in a statement published in the New York papers, that they were most inhumanly treated in their passage from New Orleans to New York in the steamer *Camden*. They paid \$45 for their passage, which is more than the usual fare by \$20. They were promised good food, but received only wormy soup, wormy hard bread, miserable rotten potatoes, and slops styled tea and coffee. They took their meals on the bare deck, in rain or shine. They slept on boards, in steeage, with no bedding. The soldiers were driven on deck in storms, and were obliged to stand, and one sick soldier was exposed in a coal bin on deck after the water washed over him; he died soon after his arrival in New York. Charles Gould, Vice-Chairman of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, vouches that similar statements have been made before. It is time that some means were found to remedy this evil, and protect future sufferers against such brutal cruelty.

### The Cruel Abuses of Our Army.

THEIR EFFECT UPON THE SOLDIERS.

The needless deprivations and hardships of this war—the shoddy thrust upon our men for clothing—the tainted meat and mangled bread on which they are obliged to feed or starve—are the highest crimes against the best men that ever enlisted in a holy cause, they are crimes which should arouse the people to demand that justice should be meted out to the offenders. These offences are growing more glaring every day; instead of improving they are rapidly growing worse. We often hear of soldiers who are entirely destitute of shoes, and who go about with their bare feet or done up in old rags. Very many have no overcoats or blankets to protect themselves these cold nights. What wonder is it that the hospitals are kept full to overflowing? that the army is decimated? that the soldiers are dying by thousands? It is estimated that of the 1,100,000 men called into the field, but 800,000 men may be found available. Where are the other 300,000?

A very forcible letter is written by a lieutenant (or captain) in the Massachusetts 11th to the *Springfield Republican*. He is the author of an article published last week, entitled "Sunday on picket duty."

"We came out here to fight and not to chop wood," was the disgusted remark of one of my boys as he held up to me his blistered hands after a combat of about an hour, and a half with a huge scythe in my right hand, in which he had succeeded in encircling the old monarch's body with a girdle of bare perceptible scars, "we came out here to fight and not to chop wood." And this sets me off to thinking again in spite of my resolution not to moralize. We don't object to chopping wood for one in a while as occasion may serve, or doing any other little extra work that Uncle Samuel may require. But we came here to fight. We expected and wanted to fight weeks ago. We haven't been permitted to fight. The weather in which we could not comfortably stand, night and day for the season. And the soldiers are treated in such a way that they are fast losing their disposition to fight. Our brigade and others so far as I can judge are not in any respect in so good a fighting condition as they were three or four weeks since. Nothing pains me so much as to hear the expression of the men on every side, of discouragement and complaint, of regret for having enlisted, and wishes that they were home again, and curses on the government and on the generals. As—ad infinitum. The few who came from more sensible and patriotic Christian duty stand out in the crowd, and everything without much murmuring, and doubtless the grumblers don't mean all they say, and would come up to the mark in a battle manfully. But I should do injustice to my honest belief if I said otherwise than that the spirit of the army is going down and backward every day. The men feel that they are treated like dogs, and are out of patience with it. And there is too much ground for it, as I say to you, and which I could say to the governors of all the states and to the President of the United States. Their wants are not attended to, their feelings are not considered. They are neglected when they are sick, and are left to die with little care or sympathy manifested in their behalf. I tell you again, as I have told you before, the knapsacks of the men and the baggage of the officers of this and at least one other adjoining regiment still lie in a storehouse at Washington, 60 miles from the front, with railway trains running three or four times each way every day, now to-morrow five weeks since we came to Harper's Ferry, and all remonstrances we have sent in all the newspapers we have dispatched, and orders and regulations with which we have burdened the wicks have failed to obtain that which was indispensable to our comfort. Men have died, not one but many, to my knowledge, from no other apparent cause than the exposure of sleeping night after night without overcoat or blanket, and sometimes without any kind of tent shelter these cold October nights, on these bare exposed heights. And yet, when we sent in to our division our request for a permit to get to one of our officers to go to Washington to get these things, the permission has been constantly refused; and when we have written or telegraphed for them, or sent special (retizen) messengers to bring them, the answer has been returned that they would only be given up to one of our commissioned officers. So have we been beaten about from pillar to post for weeks and weeks, and our sufferings contemptuously disregarded and our lives needlessly imperiled.

Our hospital arrangements are very little better. Little rooms and crowded with the patients; scarcely any pleasant delicacies such as the sick receive at home; physicians who are tired and over-crowded with care till their manner is harsh and stern, and their pills and potions become doubly bitter to the poor fellows who receive them. And when death comes, as it does so often frequently, then a brief funeral service, a rough coffin, a shallow grave and a wooden headboard are for the worn out soldier of the Union, laid down to his last rest, a true hero, perhaps, who has come forth with true earnest motives of a patriot, and a Washington to lay his life sacrifice on the altar of his country; a true Christian perhaps, in whose behalf the Judge shall say on the great final day, to many now high in civil or military position "Inasmuch as ye did it unto me, ye did it unto me." I speak seriously because I speak from the side of freshly-opened graves, and death makes us sorer and thoughtful, but I speak inside the truth when I say that the needless deprivations and hardships and losses of this war are greater and more numerous than the necessary ones.

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John Glass, St. Johnsbury, G. 3d, diarrhoea. David Merrill, Peacham, E. 6th, fever, doing well.

J. T. Stone, Northumberland, I. 3d, typhoid fever.

Valentine McSherry, C. 3d, diarrhoea.

G. A. Shattuck, Guilford, I. 3d, rheumatism, doing well.

Elmore W. Pierce, St. Johnsbury, E. 6th, wound in left arm.

James Ramsey, Barnet, E. 6th, wound in right knee.

R. O. Saunders, Lunenburg, I. 3d, wound in leg.

Josiah W. Page, Barnet, E. 6th, diarrhoea, doing well.

John F. Murdoch, St. Johnsbury, E. 6th, rheumatism.

Wm E. Covell, Brighton, D. 3d, fever.

### The Rebel Pirate in Northern Waters.